

Click음으로 유발된 전정 척수 반사의 Myogenic Potential

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= Abstract =

Click Evoked Myogenic Potentials in Vestibulocollic Reflex

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Click sound can evoke myogenic potentials in active sternocleidomastoid(SCM) muscle. These are due to activity of vestibular afferent rather than cochlear, which produce very short latency inhibition of ipsilateral motor unit activity. We investigated the click-evoked vestibulocollic reflexes in neck muscles to find out the significance and relationship of latency and amplitude of myogenic potentials between two different methods of muscles activation. EMGs were recorded from surface electrode evoked by sound stimuli(95dB SPL, 5/sec repetitive rate, 512 times) over SCM muscles on each side. Myogenic potentials have two biphasic responses which were termed P1, N1, P2, N2 based on the polarity of their components. The subjects were 24 normal volunteers. EMG recordings were obtained from 12 subjects(Group 1) who kept head 10 cm above ground in supine position to activate their neck flexors to the degree required through the averaging runs(bilateral SCM muscles activation method). EMGs from another 12 subjects(Group 2) were recorded by rotating head to the opposite side to activate SCM muscle throughout the procedure(unilateral SCM muscle activation method).

The latencies and amplitudes of myogenic potentials in the SCM muscle after stimulation were analysed and compared between the two methods. The latencies(msec) of P1 and N1 were 11.2 ± 2.4 , 21.7 ± 1.1 respectively in Group 1 and 13.3 ± 2.4 , 23.0 ± 1.1 respectively in Group 2. The amplitude(μ V) of P1-N1 were 38.78.1 in Group 1 and 33.28.1 in Group 2. There were no significant differences in latencies and amplitudes of P1 and N1 between the groups($p > 0.05$). Unilateral muscle activation is easier and comfortable than the bilateral muscle activation and there were no significant difference in latency and amplitude of P1. The myogenic potential of unilateral vestibular function loss disappeared in a patient who was labyrinthectomized but there was normal response of potential

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in a patient who is profound sensory neural hearing loss. Click evoked myogenic potentials is a simple method of examining vestibulocollic reflex. Click evoked myogenic potential is related to vestibular status. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 40 : 4, 1997**)

KEY WORDS : Myogenic Potential · Vestibulocollic reflex · Click evoked EMG.

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Cadwell Excel model

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itive wave P1, P2 negative wave N1, N2

. P1, P2, N1, N2

latency P1 - N1 P2 - N2 amplitude

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대상 및 방법

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(Fig. 1).

24

1 (n=12)

Latency

P1

1

11.2msec, 2

10cm

13.3msec

N1

1

21.7msec, 2

23.0msec

P2

1

39.4msec, 2

2 (n=

43.3msec

N2

1

55.5msec, 2

12)

61.7msec

(p>0.05)(Table 1).

Amplitude

P1 - N1

1

38.7uV, 2

33.2uV

P2 - N2

1

34.0uV, 2

95 dB

5

512

40.9uV

(p>0.0

5).

amplitude latency

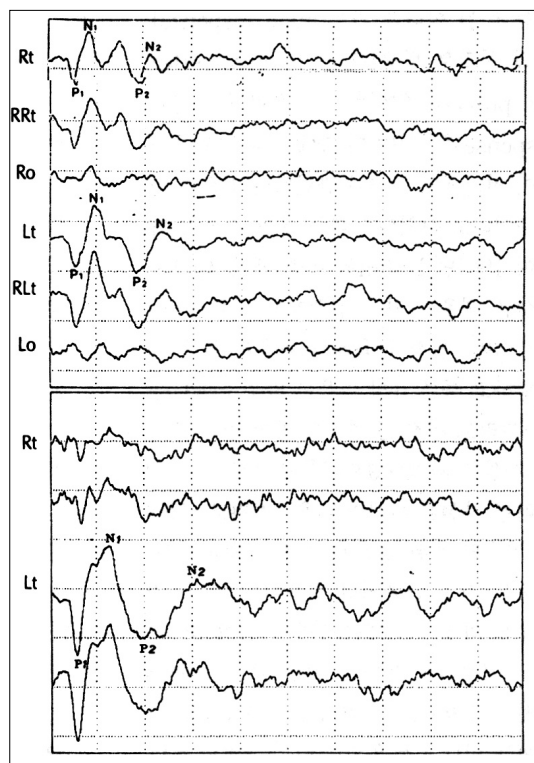


Fig. 1. (A ; upper) Normal click evoked myogenic potential shows two biphasic wave on both side of SCM muscle by both activation method. Retest of potential is same wave as the first(RRt ; retest of right SCM potential, RLt ; retest of left). The normal biphasic wave is not shown when there is no click sound(Ro, Lo). (B ; Lower) Normal biphasic wave of left SCM is shown by unilateral muscle activation method.

Table 1. Mean of latency and amplitude of click evoked myogenic potentials

| | | Group 1(n=12) | Group 2(n=12) |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Latency (msec) | P1 | 11.2 ± 2.4* | 13.3 ± 2.4* |
| | N1 | 21.7 ± 1.1* | 23.0 ± 1.1* |
| | P2 | 39.4 ± 0.7* | 43.3 ± 0.7* |
| | N2 | 55.5 ± 0.1* | 61.7 ± 1.1* |
| Amplitude (uV) | P1-N1 | 38.7 ± 8.1* | 33.2 ± 8.1* |
| | P2-N2 | 34.0 ± 9.9* | 40.9 ± 9.9* |

*mean standard deviation, there were no significant differences between two groups(p>0.05).

P1 : latency of first positive wave, P2 : latency of second positive wave, N1 : latency of first negative wave, N2 : latency of second negative wave, P1-N1 : amplitude of first wave, P2-N2 : amplitude of second wave

Table 2. Asymmetry of myogenic potentials recorded over SCM muscles on each side after two different muscle activations

| Asymmetry | Group 1(%) | Group 2(%) |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| P1 | 1.4 ± 7.5 | 0.9 ± 7.7 |
| N1 | 1.6 ± 4.4 | 0.3 ± 12.7 |
| P2 | 0.1 ± 8.6 | 2.3 ± 10.6 |
| N2 | 2.2 ± 7.1 | 3.5 ± 11.6 |
| P1-N1 | 2.9 ± 22.9* | 2.2 ± 27.4* |
| P2-N2 | 3.2 ± 16.4* | 2.5 ± 25.7* |

There is no significant differences between two groups (p>0.05). *degree of asymmetry of amplitude was larger than latency

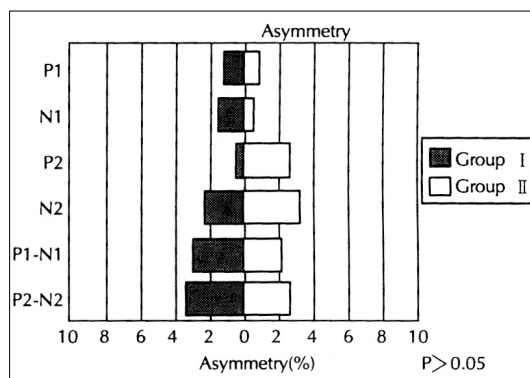


Fig. 2. The asymmetry of myogenic potential. There is no difference between group I and group II. All of the values are less than 30%. The asymmetry of amplitude is larger than latency.

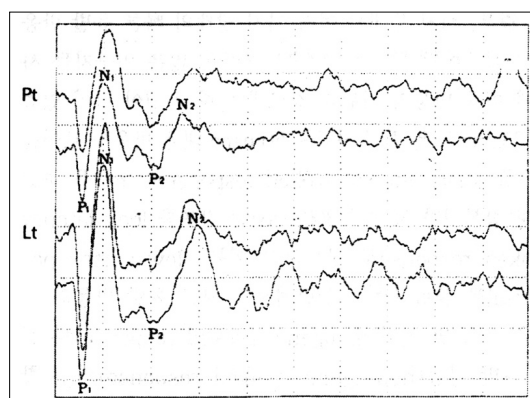


Fig. 3. The patient who has both severe sensory neural hearing loss shows normal myogenic potential on both side.

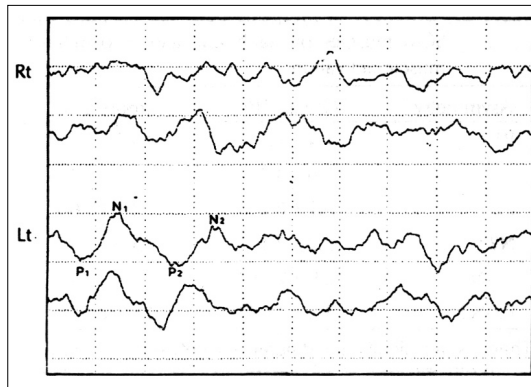


Fig. 4. There is no myogenic potential of right SCM but normal myogenic potential of left SCM after right vestibular function loss by labyrinthectomy.

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가 (Fig. 4).

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